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Abstract

The Impact of Watching Violent Television Programs on the Criminal Conducts of the Al-Medina's Prison Inmates

Musa Masoud Al- Rashidi
Mu'tah University, 2010

The study aimed at identifying the impact of watching violent TV programs on the criminal conducts from the point view of the inmates of the Al-medina prison in Saudi Arabia. To achieve this goal, the study relied on the social survey approach. A questionnaire was designed to gather the necessary data for the study. The questionnaire was distributed to a randomly selected sample of 340. The study arrived at a number of conclusions. The most important ones are:

- 1- There is an impact with statistical significance for watching violent programs on TV (films, serial and documentary) upon the criminal conducts of the Al-Medina's prison.
- 2- There are differences in the perceptions of the inmates towards watching violent programs regarding age and the number of hours given to watching such programs.
- 3- There are no differences in the perceptions of the inmates regarding violent programs according to the place of residence, educational level, monthly income, nationality and the type of the crime.

The study arrived at the certain recommendations. The most important ones are:

- 1- The censorship should chose topics and programs for the local television station that go with the culture and values of the Saudi society.
- 2- The government should also watch, control and prevent satellite channels from broadcasting materials that do no go with the values and habits of the Saudi society .

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Turner & Martinez, & Holbrook, &)

(Lapo, 2006) (Harvey, 2007

Edwina,) (Eschholz, & Chiricos, & Gertz, 2003)

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2006-2005

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: (Martinez, & Holbrook, & Harvey, 2007

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: (Sander, 1997)

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42.7	128	30
29.3	88	40 -31
18.0	54	50 -41
8.0	24	60- 51
2.0	6	60
100.0	300	

(1)

-41	%29.3	40- 31	%42.7	30
	%8.0	60 -51	%18.0	50
			60	

(2)

%	
66.7	200
10.0	30
23.3	70
100.0	300

%66.7 (2)

%10.0

%23.3

(3)

%	
12.7	38
10.7	32
11.7	35
20.3	61
32.7	98
12.0	36
100.0	300

%32.7 (3)

%20.3

%12.7

%11.7

%12.0

%10.7

(4)

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%		
79.7	239	3000
13.0	39	6000-3001
3.3	10	9000-6001
4.0	12	9000
100.0	300	

%79.7 (4)

%13.0

3000

6000-3001

9000

%4.0

%3.3

. 9000-6001

(5)

%	
79.3	238
20.7	62
100.0	300

%79.3 (5)

. %20.7

(6)

%	
13.0	39
21.3	64
7.3	22
7.3	22
6.7	20
3.3	10
3.7	11
6.0	18
3.3	10
8.0	24
4.7	14
4.3	13
6.7	20
7.	2
1.7	5
3.	1
3.	1
1.0	3
3.	1
100.0	300

%21.3 (6)

%13.0

%8.0

%7.3

%6.0 %6.7

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%4.3

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(7)

%		
22.0	66	
22.3	67	3-1
26.3	79	6-4
29.3	88	7
100.0	300	

%29.3 (7)

7

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(Cronbach's Alpha)

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(Descriptive statistic Measures) -1

(Simple Regression) -2

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(T. test)

.(0.05)

: **1.4**

(T)

(9)

F		R ²			
F					
0.000	*110.917	12.781	1	12.781	
		0.115	298	34.339	0.271
			299	47.120	

.(0.05 ≥ α) *

(9)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(110.917)

(F)

.(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.000 = α)

()

(%27.1)

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(10)

F		R ²			
F					
0.000	*45.160	6.201	1	6.201	
		0.137	298	40.919	0.132
			299	47.120	
.(0.05 ≥ α)					*

(10)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(45.160)

(F)

.(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.000 = α)

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(%13.2)

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(11)

F		R ²			
F					
0.000	*50.834	6.867	1	6.867	
		0.135	298	40.253	0.146
			299	47.120	
.(0.05 ≥ α)					*

(11)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(50.834)

(F)

.(0.05 ≥ α)

(0.000 = α)

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(%14.6)

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(12)

F		R ²			
F					
		15.998	1	15.998	
0.000	*153.184	104.	298	31.122	0.340
			299	47.120	

.(0.05 ≥ α) *

(12)

(0.05 ≥ α)

(F)

α)

(0.000 = α)

(153.184)

.(0.05 ≥

(%34.0)

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$$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$$

(13)

0.28	0.59	128	30
0.26	0.62	88	40 -31
0.30	0.57	54	50 -41
0.23	0.47	24	60- 51
0.23	0.34	6	60

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(13)

(14)

0.029	2.729	0.214	4	0.857
		0.079	295	23.163
			299	24.020

(14)

($\alpha = 0.029$)

2.729

.($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

: (15)

(15)

60	60- 51	50 -41	40 -31	30		
*0.25	*0.12	0.02	0.03	-	0.59	30
*0.28	*0.15	0.05	-	-	0.62	40 -31
0.23	0.10	-	-	-	0.57	50 -41
0.13	-	-	-	-	0.47	60- 51
-	-	-	-	-	0.34	61

.($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

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(15)

61 60-51 30

61 60-51 40-31

$(0.05 \geq \alpha)$

(16)

0.28	0.58	200
0.26	0.55	30
0.29	0.61	70

(16)

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(17)

		0.040	2	0.079
0.612	0.492	0.081	297	23.941
			299	24.020

(17)

$(\alpha = 0.612)$

0.492

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

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(0.05≥α)

(18)

0.31	0.48	38
0.26	0.60	32
0.31	0.64	35
0.26	0.59	61
0.27	0.61	98
0.24	0.53	36

(18)

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(19)

		0.154	5	0.770
0.087	1.947	0.079	294	23.250
			299	24.020

(19)

($\alpha =$ 1.947
 $(\alpha \leq 0.05)$ 0.087)
 :
 ($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

(20)

0.29	0.58	239	3000
0.24	0.59	39	6000-3001
0.22	0.43	10	9000-6001
0.28	0.69	12	90000

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(21)

		0.125	3	375.
0.198	1.567	0.080	296	23.645
			299	24.020

(21)

($\alpha = 0.198$)

1.567

.($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

:

($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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(T)

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(T)

0.471	0.721	0.29	0.58	238	
		0.25	0.61	62	

(22)

($\alpha = 0.198$)

0.721

.($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

(23)

0.31	0.55	39
0.28	0.55	64
0.27	0.56	22
0.24	0.65	22
0.27	0.65	20
0.29	0.46	10
0.27	0.63	11
0.32	0.55	18
0.20	0.72	10
0.30	0.61	24
0.28	0.64	14
0.26	0.53	13
0.24	0.68	20
0.10	0.26	2
0.27	0.52	5
-	0.66	1
-	0.23	1
0.14	0.39	3
-	0.71	1

(23)

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(24)

0.425	1.031	0.083	18	1.488
		0.080	281	22.532
			299	24.020

(24)

($\alpha = 0.425$)

1.031

.($\alpha \leq 0.05$)

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

(25)

0.29	0.52	66	
0.26	0.54	67	3-1
0.26	0.64	79	6-4
0.29	0.61	88	7

(25)

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(26)

		0.231	3	0.693	
0.034	2.931*	0.079	296	23.328	
			299	24.020	

* ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة $(\alpha \leq 0.05)$.

(26)

2.931

$(\alpha \leq 0.05)$

$(\alpha = 0.425)$

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7		3-1			
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*0.09	*0.12	0.02	-	0.52	
*0.07	*0.10	-	-	0.54	3-1
0.03	-	-	-	0.64	6-4
-	-	-	-	0.61	7

* ذات دلالة إحصائية عند مستوى دلالة $(\alpha \leq 0.05)$.

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($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

(Sutherland)

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Turner & Martinez, & Holbrook, & Harvey,)

COPS

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UCR

(Lobo, 2006)

(Eschholz, & Chiricos, & Gertz, 2003)

(Sander, 1997)

%64

(Edwine, 1991)

($0.05 \geq \alpha$)

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(Breland ,1999)

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() (Rideau,& Sinclair,1981)

(.Jauch,1979)

$\geq \alpha$)

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(0.05 $\geq \alpha$)

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(Deborah, 1989)

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